



2.30

I spy a terrifying, young,
Yellow, Himalayan Yeti,
Trying onion yoghurt. . . Yuck!



UNIT 7

ANIMAL EXPERTS

(Expertos en animales)

En un archivo aparte he facilitado un listado de adjetivos vistos el años pasado cuando trabajamos el comparativo. Como en esta unidad se va a trabajar el superlativo, entre otras estructuras, los adjetivos que entran son los mismos. Es por ello por lo que, además del vocabulario importante de la unidad que va a ir reflejado en esta ficha, he incorporado dicho listado de adjetivos.

<https://www.spanishdict.com/>

Aclaraciones sobre los símbolos de pronunciación

Voy a introducir algunos símbolos fonéticos para que el alumnado vaya acostumbrándose cuando busque palabras en el diccionario y consulte la pronunciación. Sólo se introducirán los más comunes

‘	Significa que, puesto delante de una sílaba, es donde recae el golpe de voz más fuerte. Es decir, es la sílaba tónica	z	Hay que pronunciarla como una “s” vibrante. Que vibren las cuerdas vocales
ʌ	La “a” más parecida a la española	ɛ	e
ŋ	Cuando una sílaba o palabra termina en “ng”, aparece este símbolo. Se pronuncia una “n” intentando llegar a la “g” pero sin llegar a pronunciarla	æ	La boca puesta para pronunciar “e”, pero se pronuncia “a”
ʒ	Cuando una sílaba o palabra termina en nuestro sonido “ll”	dʒ	“ll”
θ	Nuestra “z”. Aparece en conjunto “th”	ð	Nuestra “d”. Aparece en conjunto “th”
ə	Entre “e” y “a”; sobre todo cuando detrás del sonido “e” va una “r”. Se intenta pronunciarla, pero no se llega, dejando la lengua en el aire.	ʃ	Sonido serpenteante “sh”
tʃ	ch	ɔ	o
:	Los dos puntos detrás de una vocal hace que esta vocal se haga larga	v	Sonido “f” suave
h	Son aspiradas. Como una j andaluza	ɜ	E larga delante de una r

NEW WORDS

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	SPANISH
HUMMINGBIRD	/ˈhʌmɪŋbɜːr d/	COLIBRÍ
GIRAFFE	/dʒɪˈrɑːf/	JIRAFÁ
OSTRICH	/ˈostrɪtʃ/	AVESTRUZ
ANTELOPE	/ˈæntɪləʊp/	ANTÍLOPE
PYTHON	/ˈpaɪθən/	PITÓN
KANGAROO	/ˌkæŋɡəˈruː/	CANGURO
ALBATROSS	/ˈælbətɹɒs/	ALBATROS
TORTOISE	/ˈtɔːrtəs/	TORTUGA DE TIERRA
RHINO	/ˈraɪnəʊ/	RINOCERONTE
HIPPO	/ˈhɪpəʊ/	HIPOPÓTAMO
CHEETAH	/ˈtʃiːtə/	GUEPARDO
BLUE WHALE	/bluː weɪl/	BALLENA AZUL
SNAKE	/sˈneɪk/	SERPIENTE
BEE	/biː/	ABEJA
DRAGONFLY	/ˈdræɡənflaɪ/	LIBÉLULA
LADYBIRD	/ˈleɪdɪbɜːr d/	MARIQUITA
CROCODILE	/ˈkrokədəɪl/	COCODRILO
ZEBRA	/ˈzebrə/	CEBRA
BUTTERFLY	/ˈbʌtəˈflaɪ/	MARIPOSA
GRASSHOPPER	/ˈɡrɑːshopə/	SALTAMONTES
ORCA	/ˈɔːkə/	ORCA
SHARK	/ˈʃɑːk/	TIBURÓN
EAGLE	/ˈiːɡl/	ÁGUILA
FALCON	/ˈfɔːlkən/	HALCÓN
TIGER	/ˈtaɪɡə/	TIGRE
LION	/ˈlaɪən/	LEÓN
CATS	/kæts/	FELINOS
CHICK	/ˈtʃɪk/	POLLITO
COBRA	/ˈkəʊbrə/	COBRA
ANACONDA	/ˌænəˈkɒndə/	ANACONDA
ROCK	/ˈrɒk/	ROCA
BEAK	/ˈbiːk/	PICO
TAIL	/teɪl/	COLA
LEGS	/legs/	PATAS
MOUTH	/ˈmaʊθ/	BOCA
EYES	/aɪs/	OJOS
WINGS	/ˈwɪŋz/	ALAS
WINGSPAN	/ˈwɪŋspæn/	ENVERGADURA
TONGUE	/ˈtʌŋ/	LENGUA
TRUNK	/ˈtrʌŋk/	TROMPA
STING	/ˈstɪŋ/	AGUIJÓN
SPOT	/ˈspɒt/	MANCHA
MEAT	/ˈmiːt/	CARNE
FEMALE	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	HEMBRA
MALE	/ˈmeɪl/	MACHO
GRASSLAND	/ˈɡrɑːslænd/	PRADERA
LAND	/lænd/	TIERRA
LEAVES	/ˈliːvz/	HOJAS
ACACIA TREES	/əˈkeɪʃə triːz/	ACACIA
ADULT	/ˈædʌlt/	ADULTO
HABITAT	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	HÁBITAT

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	SPANISH
FOOD	/fud/	COMIDA
BODY	/ˈbɒdi/	CUERPO
EVERYWHERE	/ˈɛvrɪwɛə/	EN CUALQUIER SITIO
FACTS	/ˈfækt/	HECHOS
QUESTION	/ˈkwɛstʃən/	PREGUNTA
ASK	/ˈɑːsk/	PREGUNTAR
ANSWER	/ˈɑːnsə/	RESPUESTA, RESPONDER
QUIZ	/ˈkwɪz/	CONCURSO
KNOW	/nou/	SABER
HERE	/ˈhɪə/	AQUÍ
ANOTHER	/əˈnʌðə/	OTRO/A
BEAT	/ˈbi:t/	BATIR
SLEEP	/ˈsli:p/	DORMIR
LAY EGGS	/ˈlei ˈɛgz/	PONER HUEVOS
STANDING UP	/ˈstændɪŋ ʌp/	PERMANECER DE PIE
FOREST	/ˈfɒrɪst/	BOSQUE
NECTAR	/ˈnɛktə/	NÉCTAR
TIMES	/taɪmz/	VECES
BACKWARDS	/ˈbækwəˈdz/	HACIA ATRÁS
CENTIMETRE	/ˈsɛntɪmi:tə/	CENTÍMETO
METRE	/ˈmi:tə/	METRO
KILOMETRE	/kɪˈlɒmɪtə/	KILÓMETRO
SECOND	/ˈsekənd/	SECUNDO
MINUTE	/ˈmɪnɪt/	MINUTO
HOURLY	/ˈaʊə/	HORA
BUILDING	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	EDIFICIO
BIOLOGIST	/baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/	BIÓLOGO/A
TELL	/tel/	DECIR
ADVENTURE	/ədˈvɛntʃə/	AVENTURA
MEMBER	/ˈmɛmbə/	MIEMBRO
TEAM	/ti:m/	EQUIPO
A FEW	/ə fju:/	UNOS POCOS
MOUNTAIN	/ˈmaʊntɪn/	MONTAÑA
REST	/rest/	DESCANSO, DESCANSAR
FIND	/faɪnd/	ENCONTRAR
SOMEONE	/ˈsʌmwʌn/	ALGUIEN
NOBODY	/ˈnəʊbədɪ/	NADIE
LOST	/lost/	PERDIDO/A
A LOT OF	/ə lɒt ɒf/	MUCHO, UN MONTÓN DE
ICE	/aɪs/	HIELO
TEMPERATURE	/ˈtɛmprətʃə/	TEMPERATURA
MINUS	/ˈmaɪnəs/	MENOS
EMPEROR	/ˈɛmpərə/	EMPERADOR
COLONY	/ˈkɒləni/	COLONIA
CATCH	/ˈkætʃ/	COGER
WEIGH	/wei/	PESO, PESAR
FEATHER	/ˈfɛðə/	PLUMAJE
FAT	/ˈfæt/	GRASA, GORDO/A
POUCH	/ˈpaʊtʃ/	BOLSA, MARSUPIO
HUNT	/ˈhʌnt/	CAZAR
RETURN	/rɪˈtɜːn/	REGRESAR
LOOK AFTER	/ˈlʊk ˈɑːftə/	CUIDAR

ADJECTIVES

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	SPANISH
LOUD	/ˈlaʊd/	ALTO, RUIDOSO
FASCINATING	/ˈfæsnertɪŋ/	FASCINANTE
INCREDIBLE	/ɪnˈkredɪbəl/	INCRÍBLE
AMAZING	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	ASOMBROSO/A
RARE	/ˈreə/	RARO/A
WORRIED	/ˈwʌrɪd/	PREOCUPADO

ENGLISH	PRONUNCIATION	SPANISH
HOW FAR	/ˈhaʊ fɑː/	A QUÉ DISTANCIA
HOW LONG	/ˈhaʊ lɒŋ/	CUÁNTO TIEMPO
HOW TALL	/ˈhaʊ tɒl/	QUÉ ALTURA
HOW FAST	/ˈhaʊ ˈfɑːst/	CÓMO DE RÁPIDO
HOW OLD	/ˈhaʊ ˈəʊld/	CUANTOS AÑOS
HOW HIGH	/ˈhaʊ haɪ/	CÓMO DE ALTO
HOW BIG	/ˈhaʊ bɪg/	CÓMO DE GRANDE
HOW SMALL	/ˈhaʊ smɒl/	CÓMO DE PEQUEÑO

VOCABULARY

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ʧ	ch	ɔ	o
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ADJECTIVES

SHORT ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
TALL	/tol/	ALTO/A	TALLER	THE TALLEST
SHORT	/ʃo:rt/	BAJO/A, CORTO/A	SHORTER	THE SHORTEST
BIG	/big/	GRANDE	BIGGER	THE BIGGEST
SMALL	/smol/	PEQUEÑO/A	SMALLER	THE SMALLEST
LONG	/lonj/	LARGO/A	LONGER	THE LONGEST
THIN	/θin/	DELGADO/A	THINNER	THE THINNEST
FAT	/ˈfæt/	GORDO/A	TATTER	THE FATTEST
SAD	/ˈsæd/	TRISTE	SADDER	THE SADDEST
HOT	/hot/	CALIENTE, CALUROSO/A	HOTTER	THE HOTTEST
COLD	/ˈkəʊld/	FRÍO/A	COLDER	THE COLDEST
WET	/uet/	MOJADO/A	WETTER	THE WETTEST
WHITE	/uait/	BLANCO/A	WHITER	THE WHITEST
BLACK	/blæk/	NEGRO/A	BLACKER	THE BLACKEST
RED	/ed/	ROJO/A	REDDER	THE REDDEST
GREEN	/gri:n/	VERDE	GREENER	THE GREENEST
PINK	/ˈpɪŋk/	ROSA	PINKER	THE PINKEST
GREY	/grei/	GRIS	GREYER	THE GREYEST
CHEAP	/ˈtʃi:p/	BARATO/A	CHEAPER	THE CHEAPEST
STRONG	/ˈstrɒŋ/	FUERTE	STRONGER	THE STRONGEST
WEAK	/ˈwi:k/	DÉBIL	WEAKER	THE WEAKEST
FAST	/ˈfɑ:st/	RÁPIDO/A	FASTER	THE FASTEST
SLOW	/sˈlou/	LENTO/A	SLOWER	THE SLOWEST
BRIGHT	/brait/	BRILLANTE	BRIGHTER	THE BRIGHTEST
QUICK	/kuik/	RÁPIDO/A	QUICKER	THE QUICKEST
HIGH	/hai/	ALTO/A (EDIFICIO, VOLUMEN)	HIGHER	THE HIGHEST
LOW	/ˈləʊ/	BAJO/A (EDIFICIO, VOLUMEN)	LOWER	THE LOWEST
CLEAN	/klin/	LIMPIO/A	CLEANER	THE CLEANEST
DARK	/da:rk/	OSCURO/A	DARKER	THE DARKEST
DEEP	/di:p/	PROFUNDO/A	DEEPER	THE DEEPEST
FRESH	/ˈfrɛʃ/	FRESCO/A	FRESHER	THE FRESHEST
FULL	/ful/	LLENO/A	FULLER	THE FULLEST
GREAT	/ˈgreɪt/	GRANDE. FABULOSO/A..	GREATER	THE GREATEST

SHORT ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
HARD	/greit/	DURO	HARDER	THE HARDEST
KIND	/'kaɪnd/	AMABLE	KINDER	THE KINDEST
NEAR	/'niə/	CERCANO/A	NEARER	THE NEAREST
OLD	/'əʊld/	VIEJO/A	OLDER	THE OLDEST
NEW	/nju/	NUEVO/A	NEWER	THE NEWEST
POOR	/'pʊə/	POBRE	POORER	THE POOREST
RICH	/'rɪtʃ/	RICO/A	RICHER	THE RICHEST
SHY	/ʃai/	TÍMIDO/A	SHYER	THE SHYEST
SOON	/su:n/	PRONTO	SOONER	THE SOONEST
YOUNG	/'jʌŋ/	JOVEN	YOUNG	THE YOUNGEST
SHARP	/'ʃɑ:p/	AFILADO/A	SHARPER	THE SHARPEST

ENDING –E SHORT ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
WIDE	/uaid/	ANCHO	WIDER	THE WIDEST
SAFE	/'seɪf/	SEGURO/A, A SALVO	SAFER	THE SAFEST
LARGE	/'lɑ:ʔdʒ/	GRANDE	LARGER	THE LARGEST
NICE	/nais/	AMABLE, LINDO/A	NICER	THE NICEST
CLOSE	/'kləʊs/	CERCANO/A	CLOSER	THE CLOSEST
BRAVE	/breiv/	VALIENTE	BRAVER	THE BRAVEST
HUGE	/'hju:dʒ/	ENORME	HUGER	THE HUGEST
FREE	/fri:/	LIBRE, GRATIS	FREER	THE FREEST
RUDE	/'ru:d/	MAL EDUCADO/A	RUDER	THE RUDEST
TRUE	/tru:/	VERDADERO/A	TRUER	THE TRUEST
FALSE	/fo:ls/	FALSO/A	FALSER	THE FALSEST
LATE	/leit/	TARDE	LATER	THE LATEST

ENDING -Y TWO SYLLABLES ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
HAPPY	/ˈhæpi/	FELÍZ	HAPPIER	THE HAPPIEST
NOISY	/ˈnoisi/	RUIDOSO/A	NOISIER	THE NOISIEST
HEAVY	/ˈhevi/	PESADO/A	HEAVIER	THE HEAVIEST
CRAZY	/ˈkreizi/	LOCO/A	CARZIER	THE CRAZIEST
FUNNY	/ˈfʌni/	DIVERTIDO/A	FUNNIER	THE FUNNIEST
DIRTY	/ˈdeːˈti/	SUCIO/A	DIRTIER	THE DIRTIEST
EARLY	/ˈeːrli/	TEMPRANO	EARLIER	THE EARLIEST
EASY	/ˈiːzi/	FÁCIL	EASIER	THE EASIEST
GUILTY	/ˈɡɪlti/	CULPABLE	GUILTIER	THE GUILTIEST
HUNGRY	/ˈhʌŋɡri/	HAMBRIENTO/A	HUNGRIER	THE HUNGRIEST
THIRSTY	/ˈθeːˈsti/	SEDIENTO/A	THIRSTIER	THE THIRSTIEST
ANGRY	/ˈæŋɡri/	ENFADADO/A	ANGRIER	THE ANGRIEST
ICY	/ˈaisi/	HELADO/A	ICIER	THE ICIEST
LONELY	/ˈləʊnli/	SOLITARIO/A	LONELIER	THE LONELIEST
LOVELY	/ˈlʌvli/	ENCANTADOR/A	LOVELIER	THE LOVELIEST
MESSY	/ˈmesi/	DESORDENADO	MESSIER	THE MESSIEST
NAUGHTY	/ˈnɔːti/	TRAVIESO/A	NAUGHTIER	THE NAUGHTIEST
PRETTY	/ˈprɪti/	BONITO/A, PRECIOSO/A	PRETTIER	THE PRETTIEST
SALTY	/ˈsoːlti/	SALADO/A	SALTIER	THE SALTIEST
SUNNY	/ˈsʌni/	SOLEADO/A	SUNNIER	THE SUNNIEST
CLOUDY	/ˈklaudi/	NUBOSO	CLOUDIER	THE CLOUDIEST
WINDY	/ˈuindi/	VENTOSO/A	WINDIER	THE WINDIEST
RAINY	/ˈreini/	LLUVIOSO	RAINIER	THE RAINIEST
SNOWY	/sˈnoui/	NEVOSO	SNOWIER	THE SNOWIEST
SILLY	/ˈsili/	TONTO/A	SILLIER	THE SILLIEST
UGLY	/ˈʌgli/	FEO/A	UGLIER	THE UGLIEST
HEALTHY	/ˈhelθi/	SALUDABLE	HEALTHIER	THE HEALTHIEST
LUCKY	/ˈlʌki/	CON SUERTE	LUCKIER	THE LUCKIEST
TIDY	/ˈtaidi/	ORDENADO/A	TIDIER	THE TIDIEST

LONG ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
IMPORTANT	/ɪm'pɔ:rtənt/	IMPORTANTE	MORE IMPORTANT	THE MOST IMPORTANT
DIFFICULT	/'dɪfɪkəlt/	DIFÍCIL	MORE DIFFICULT	THE MOST DIFFICULT
EXPENSIVE	/ɪk'spɛnsɪv/	CARO/A	MORE EXPENSIVE	THE MOST EXPENSIVE
DISGUSTING	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	REPUGNANTE	MORE DISGUSTING	THE MOST DISGUSTING
DELICIOUS	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	DELICIOSO/A	MORE DELICIOUS	THE MOST DELICIOUS
EXHAUSTING	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/	AGOTADOR/A	MORE EXHAUSTING	THE MOST EXHAUSTING
FANTASTIC	/fæn'tæstɪk/	FANTÁSTICO/A	MORE FANTASTIC	THE MOST FANTASTIC
AMAZING	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	ASOMBROSO/A, INCREÍBLE	MORE AMAZING	THE MOST AMAZING
INTERESTING	/'ɪntərestɪŋ/	INTERESANTE	MORE INTERESTING	THE MOST INTERESTING
BEAUTIFUL	/'bjʊ:tɪfʊl/	HERMOSO/A, BELLO/A	MORE BEAUTIFUL	THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
FRIGHTENING	/'fraɪtənɪŋ/	ATERRADOR/A	MORE FRIGHTENING	THE MOST FRIGHTENING
POSSIBLE	/'pɒsɪbəl/	POSIBLE	MORE POSSIBLE	THE MOST POSSIBLE
IMPOSSIBLE	/ɪmɪpɒsɪbəl/	IMPOSIBLE	MORE IMPOSSIBLE	THE MOST IMPOSSIBLE
WONDERFUL	/'wʌndə'fʊl/	MARAVILLOSO/A	MORE WONDERFUL	THE MOST WONDERFUL
MYSTERIOUS	/mɪ'stɪəriəs/	MISTERIOSO/A	MORE MYSTERIOUS	THE MOST MYSTERIOUS
USEFUL	/'ju:sfʊl/	ÚTIL	MORE USEFUL	THE MOST USEFUL
INTELLIGENT	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	INTELIGENTE	MORE INTELLIGENT	THE MOST INTELLIGENT
DANGEROUS	/'deɪndʒərəs/	PELIGROSO/A	MORE DANGEROUS	THE MOST DANGEROUS
POWERFUL	/'paʊə'fʊl/	PODEROSO/A	MORE POWERFUL	THE MOST POWERFUL
UNUSUAL	/ʌ'nju:ʒuəl/	INUSUAL	MORE UNUSUAL	THE MOST UNUSUAL
CAREFUL	/'keərfʊl/	CUIDADOSO/A	MORE CAREFUL	THE MOST CAREFUL
CONFIDENT	/'kɒnfɪdənt/	SEGURO/A DE SÍ	MORE CONFIDENT	THE MOST CONFIDENT
NERVOUS	/'ne:rvəs/	NERVIOSO/A	MORE NERVOUS	THE MOST NERVOUS
PERSONAL	/'pe:sənəl/	PERSONAL	MORE PERSONAL	THE MOST PERSONAL
INTERNATIONAL	/ɪntə'næʃənəl/	INTERNACIONAL	MORE INTERNATIONAL	THE MOST INTERNATIONAL
NECESSARY	/'nesəsəri/	NECESARIO/A	MORE NECESSARY	THE MOST NECESSARY
COMFORTABLE	/'kʌmfə'təbəl/	CÓMODO/A	MORE COMFORTABLE	THE MOST COMFORTABLE
BRILLIANT	/'brɪliənt/	BRILLANTE	MORE BRILLIANT	THE MOST BRILLIANT
PLEASANT	/'plezənt/	AGRADABLE	MORE PLEASANT	THE MOST PLEASANT

SPECIAL ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
TENDER	/ˈtɛndə/	TIERNO/A (PERSONALIDAD)	TENDERER / MORE TENDER	THE TENDEREST / THE MOST TENDER
GENTLE	/ˈdʒɛntəl/	AMABLE	GLENTLER / MORE GENTLE	THE GENTLEST / THE MOST GENTLE
NARROW	/ˈnærəʊ/	ESTRECHO/A	NARROWER / MORE NARROW	THE NARROWEST / THE MOST NARROW
QUIET	/ˈkwaɪət/	TRANQUILO/A, QUIETO/A	QUIETER / MORE QUIET	THE QUIEST / THE MOST QUIET
SIMPLE	/ˈsɪmpəl/	SIMPLE	SIMPLER / MORE SIMPLE	THE SIPIEST / THE MOST SIMPLE
FRIENDLY	/ˈfrɛndli/	AMISTOSO/A	FRIENDLIER / MORE FRIENDLY	THE FRIENDLIEST / THE MOST FRIENDLY
CLEVER	/ˈklɛvə/	LISTO/A, INTELIGENTE	CLEVERER / MORE CLEVER	THE CLEVEREST / THE MOST CLEVER

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES				
ENGLISH	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
GOOD	/ˈɡʊd/	BUENO/A	BETTER	THE BEST
BAD	/ˈbæd/	MALO/A	WORSE	THE WORST
FAR	/fɑ:/	LEJOS	FARTHER	THE FARTHEST
WELL	/uel/	BIEN	BETTER	THE BEST
LITTLE	/ˈlɪtl/	POCO/A, PEQUEÑO/A	LESS	THE LEAST
MANY	/ˈmeni/	MUCHOS/AS	MORE	THE MOST

STRUCTURES

En esta unidad la estructura principal es el superlativo. El curso pasado se trabajó el otro grado del adjetivo: el comparativo. En el libro de texto se desarrolla el adjetivo corto. Como sabe el alumnado existen varios tipos de adjetivos a la hora de estructurar el comparativo y, en este caso, el superlativo. Los hay adjetivos de una sílaba, adjetivos largos, adjetivos que terminan en -e, adjetivos que tienen dos sílabas y terminan en -y precedida de una consonante, hay adjetivos que son especiales que soportan las dos formas de estructurar el comparativo y superlativo y adjetivos irregulares.

He proporcionado una ficha con una explicación exhaustiva de cómo se forman ambos. Se debe estudiar el comparativo también, ya que ello facilitaría la comprensión del superlativo.

Aunque es importante tener claro cómo se forman los comparativos y superlativos de adjetivos cortos y terminados en -y y los largos, vamos a centrarnos básicamente en los primeros, ya que son los que se trabajan en la unidad.

Para ello es importantísimo que esa ficha sea estudiada y tenerla presente para el desarrollo de comparativo y superlativo. No dejar ni un apartado que revisar.

ESTRUCTURAS

- **SUPERLATIVO**

What are the fastest animals on land? <i>¿Cuáles son los animales más rápidos de la tierra?</i>
Cheetahs are the fastest animals on land <i>Los guepardos son los animales más rápidos de la tierra</i>

What are the tallest animals in the world? <i>¿Cuáles son los animales más altos del mundo?</i>
Giraffes are the tallest animals in the world <i>Las jirafas son los animales más altos del mundo</i>

- **CAN (poder)**

Se utiliza para indicar lo que pueden o no realizar los animales:

They	can	fly jump swim run climb
------	-----	-------------------------------------

They	can't	fly jump swim run climb
------	-------	-------------------------------------

- **PRESENT SIMPLE**

Se utiliza para indicar las acciones habituales que los animales hacen o no.

They	eat	leaves other animals meat
------	------------	---------------------------------

They	don't	eat	leaves other animals meat
------	--------------	------------	---------------------------------

They	live	in the desert in the jungle in grasslands
------	-------------	---

They	don't	live	in the desert in the jungle in grasslands
------	--------------	-------------	---

- **HAVE GOT (tener)**

Crocodiles **have got** the longest tails for land animals

Los cocodrilos tienen las colas más largas de los animales terrestres

Snakes **haven't got** the longest tails for land animals

Las serpientes no tienen las colas más largas de los animales terrestres

- Para preguntar por alguna característica en concreto se le pone al inicio de la pregunta delante de la característica HOW. Y cuando se habla o afirma sobre esa característica y se determina, ésta se coloca al final

How long is a lion?

¿Cómo de largo es un león?

How far can an eagle fly?

¿Cuánto de lejos puede volar un águila?

How high can an antelope jump?

¿A qué altura puede un antílope saltar?

A lion is **metres long**

Un león mide ... metros de largo

An eagle can fly ... **kilometres far**

Un águila puede volar a ... kilómetros de lejos

An antelope can jump ... **metres high**

Un antílope puede saltar ... metros de altura

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

(comparativo y superlativo)

ADJETIVO CALIFICATIVO

Es la clase de palabra que modifica al sustantivo dándole una cualidad.

this city is very big

Cuando el adjetivo acompaña al sustantivo, en inglés se coloca justo delante de él.

the white car is very fast NOT the car white is very fast

El adjetivo es único en su forma:

1. El plural lo marca el sustantivo, no el adjetivo. Éste siempre va sin **-s** de plural.

the tall boys (los chicos altos)

2. No está marcado por el género. Son indistintamente masculino o femenino en función del género del sustantivo al que acompañe.

the tall boy (el niño alto) - **the tall girl** (la niña alta)

GRADOS DEL ADJETIVO

Positivo	Comparativo			Superlativo
Es el nombre del adjetivo	Marca la comparación entre dos sustantivos. Puede establecerse la comparación en términos de:			Es el grado máximo del adjetivo
fast (rápido) expensive (caro) important (importante) happy (feliz)	Superioridad	Igualdad	Inferioridad	the cheapest (el más barato) the most important (el más importante)
	shorter than (más bajo que) more beautiful than (más bonita que)	as tall as (tan alto como) not as nice as (no tan agradable como)	less narrow than (Menos estrecho que)	

FORMACIÓN DEL COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de una o dos sílabas

1. Regla básica: forman su comparación añadiendo al adjetivo la terminación **-er** seguida, en su caso, de la partícula **"than"** (traducido como "que") si hay un segundo sustantivo.

this house is cheaper (esta casa es más barata)

Paul is shorter than Frank (Paul es más bajo que Frank)

2. Excepción 1: Si es adjetivo es de una sílaba y termina en **-e**, sólo se le añade la **-r**.

close - close + r - closer

wise - wise + r - wiser

large - large + r - larger

3. Excepción 2: Si el adjetivo es de una sílaba y su estructura termina en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, duplica la última consonante y se le añade **-er**.

thin - thin + n + er - thinner

fat - fat + t + er - fatter

big - big + g + er - bigger

4. Excepción 3: Si el adjetivo es de dos sílabas y termina en **-y**, cambia la **-y** por **-i** y se le añade **-er**.

happy - happy + i + er - happier

angry - angry + i + er - angrier

5. Excepción 4: Si el adjetivo de dos sílabas terminado en **-er**, **-le** o **-ow**, forman su comparativo añadiéndole **-er**.

tender - tenderer

gentle - gentler

narrow - narrower

6. Excepción 5: Algunos adjetivos de dos sílabas comparten la norma de añadirle **-er** (sobre todo adjetivos que terminan en **-er**, **-le** o **-ow**) y la de adjetivos de más de dos sílabas anteponiéndole **"more"** al adjetivo; es decir se puede construir el comparativo de las dos formas.

clever (cleverer / more clever)

quiet (quieter / more quiet)

gentle (gentler / more gentle)

simple (simpler / more simple)

tender (tenderer / more tender)

friendly (friendlier / more friendly)

narrow (narrower / more narrow)

FORMACIÓN DEL COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de una o dos sílabas

Ejemplos regla básica y excepción 1	Ejemplos excepción 2	Ejemplos excepción 3
John is older than Susan (John es mayor que Susan) this mountain is higher (esta montaña es más alta) the red car is faster (el coche rojo es más rápido)	that boy is fatter (ese niño es más gordo) fish are bigger than spiders (los peces son más grande que las arañas) Helen is thinner than you (Helen es más delgada que tú)	Peter is hungrier than me (Peter está más hambriento que yo) the teacher is angrier (el profesor está más enfadado) I'm happier than you (yo soy más feliz que tú)
Ejemplos excepción 4	Ejemplos excepción 5	
the baby was tenderer than a feather (el bebé era más tierno que una pluma) this street is narrower than that one (esta calle es más estrecha que esa otra)	Duncan is friendlier / more friendly than Phill (Duncan es más amigable que Phill) this class is quieter / more quiet than the other one (esta clase es más tranquila que la otra) Frankie is cleverer / more clever (Frankie es más listo)	

FORMACIÓN DEL COMPARATIVO DE SUPERIORIDAD

LONG ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de dos o más sílabas

La mayoría de los adjetivos de dos sílabas, a excepción de los arriba reseñados (los que terminan en **-y** y los que pueden utilizar las dos formas de comparativo), y los de tres sílabas en adelante forman el comparativo de superioridad con la fórmula **more + adjective (than)**.

Ejemplos adjetivos de dos sílabas

you are more careful than me

(tú eres más cuidadoso que yo)

she is more pleasant

(ella es más amable)

Ejemplos adjetivos de tres o más sílabas

this mountain is more dangerous

(esta montaña es más peligrosa)

John is more intelligent than Susan

(John es más inteligente que Susan)

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES (adjetivos irregulares)

Son los que no siguen las normas de formación del comparativo y superlativo. Presentan formas propias para ellos.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE
good (bueno)	better (mejor)	far (lejos)	further (más lejos)
well (bien de salud)	better (mejor)	bad (malo)	worse (peor)
little (poco)	less (menos)	many (muchos)	more (más)

FORMACIÓN DEL COMPARATIVO DE IGUALDAD

Comparar dos términos en sentido de igualdad entre ellos.

Puede formarse en sentido afirmativo o negando la igualdad:

1. Afirmando la igualdad se usa las partículas **as + adjective + as**

as easy as

(tan fácil como)

2. Negando la igualdad se usa el verbo principal en negativo **(not) + as + adjective + as**

not as thin as

(no tan delgado como)

Ejemplo as ... as

this book is as interesting as that one

(este libro es tan interesante como ese otro)

Ejemplo not as ... as

the car isn't as fast as the plane

(el coche no es tan rápido como el avión)

FORMACIÓN DEL COMPARATIVO DE INFERIORIDAD

Comparar dos términos en sentido de inferioridad entre ellos.

Se forma siguiendo la fórmula: **less ... (than)**

Ejemplos

this book is less interesting than that one

(este libro es menos interesante que ese otro)

the car is less fast than the plane

(el coche es menos rápido el avión)

John is less tall

(John es menos alto)

FORMACIÓN DEL SUPERLATIVO

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de una o dos sílabas

El superlativo es el grado máximo del adjetivo en relación, como mínimo, entre dos sustantivos o referentes.

1. Regla básica: se forman colocando el artículo definido **“the”** delante del adjetivo y añadiéndole a éste la terminación **–est** (**the adjective+est**).

Cuando se usa el superlativo, se suele finalizar diciendo con referencia a qué es lo máximo del adjetivo en cuestión. Se usa **“in the ...”** / **“at the ...”** (cuando se trata de colectivos o lugares que abarcan un número considerable de personas o cosas).

Cuando se hace referencia a un número concreto de personas o cosas, se usa **“of the ...”**.

this house is the cheapest in the city (esta casa es la más barata de la ciudad)

Paul is the shortest in the class (Paul es el más bajo de la clase)

2. Excepción 1: Si es adjetivo es de una sílaba y termina en **–e**, sólo se le añade la **–st**.

close - the close + st - the closest

large - the large + st - the largest

3. Excepción 2: Si el adjetivo es de una sílaba y su estructura termina en **consonante + vocal + consonante**, duplica la última consonante y se la añade **–est**.

fat - the fat + t + est - the fattest

big - the big + g + est - the biggest

4. Excepción 3: Si el adjetivo es de dos sílabas y termina en **–y**, cambia la **–y** por **–i** y se le añade **–est**.

happy - the happy + i + est - the happiest

angry - the angry + i + est - the angriest

5. Excepción 4: Si el adjetivo de dos sílabas terminado en **–er**, **–le** o **–ow**, forman su superlativo añadiéndole **–est**.

tender - the tenderest

gentle - the gentlest

narrow - the narrowest

6. Excepción 5: Algunos adjetivos de dos sílabas comparten la norma de añadirle **–est** (sobre todo adjetivos que terminan en **–er**, **–le** o **–ow**) y la de adjetivos de más de dos sílabas anteponiéndole **“the most”** al adjetivo; es decir se puede construir el comparativo de las dos formas.

lever (the cleverest / the most clever) gentle (the gentlest / the most gentle) friendly (the friendliest / the most friendly)
quiet (the quietest / the most quiet) simple (the simplest / the most simple) narrow (the narrowest / the most narrow)

FORMACIÓN DEL SUPERLATIVO

SHORT ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de una o dos sílabas

Ejemplos regla básica y excepción 1	Ejemplos excepción 2	Ejemplos excepción 3
John is the oldest in the class (John es el mayor de la clase) this mountain is the highest (esta montaña es la más alta) the red car is the fastest (el coche rojo es el más rápido)	that boy is the fattest (ese niño es el más gordo) That fish is the biggest of the three (ese pez es el más grande de los tres) Helen is the thinnest (Helen es la más delgada)	Peter is the hungriest (Peter es el más hambriento) the teacher is the angriest (el profesor es el más enfadado) I'm the happiest of us (yo soy el más feliz de nosotros)
Ejemplos excepción 4	Ejemplos excepción 5	
the baby is the tenderest of them (el bebé es el más tierno de ellos) this street is the narrowest in the city (esta calle es la más estrecha de la ciudad)	Duncan is the friendliest / the most friendly (Duncan es el más amigable) this class is the quietest / the most quiet at school (esta clase es más tranquila del colegio) Frankie is the cleverest / the most clever (Frankie es el más listo)	

FORMACIÓN DEL SUPERLATIVO

LONG ADJECTIVES

Son adjetivos de dos o más sílabas

La mayoría de los adjetivos de dos sílabas, a excepción de los arriba reseñados (los que terminan en **-y** y los que pueden utilizar las dos formas de comparativo), y los de tres sílabas en adelante forman el comparativo de superioridad con la fórmula **the most + adjective**.

Cuando se usa el superlativo, se suele finalizar diciendo con referencia a qué es lo máximo del adjetivo en cuestión. Se usa **"in the ..."** / **"at the ..."** (cuando se trata de colectivos o lugares que abarcan un número considerable de personas o cosas). Cuando se hace referencia a un número concreto de personas o cosas, se usa **"of the ..."**.

Ejemplos adjetivos de dos sílabas

you are the most careful in the group

(tú eres el más cuidadoso del grupo)

she is the most pleasant

(ella es la más amable)

Ejemplos adjetivos de tres o más sílabas

this mountain is the most dangerous

(esta montaña es la más peligrosa)

John is the most intelligent at the University

(John es el más inteligente de la Universidad)

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES (adjetivos irregulares)

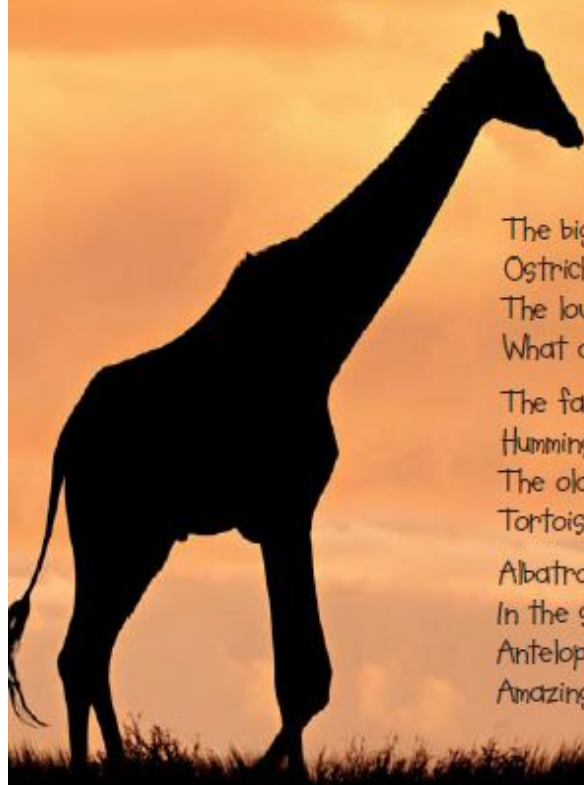
Son los que no siguen las normas de formación del comparativo y superlativo. Presentan formas propias para ellos.

POSITIVE	SUPERLATIVE	POSITIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good (bueno-a)	the best (el/la mejor)	far (lejos)	the farthest (el/la más lejos)
well (bien de salud)	the best (el/la mejor)	bad (malo)	the worst (el/la peor)
little (poco-a)	the least (el/la menos)	many (muchos-as)	the most (el/la más)

7 Animal experts

LESSON 1

1 Listen and sing. 2.20



Amazing animals everywhere,
We're studying them in school.
So many fascinating facts,
Animals are cool!

The biggest and the longest,
Ostriches and pythons too.
The loudest and the strongest,
What do they eat? What can they do?

The fastest and the smallest,
Hummingbirds, and cheetahs too.
The oldest and the tallest,
Tortoises and kangaroos.

Albatrosses and big blue whales,
In the sea and in the air.
Antelopes and tall giraffes,
Amazing animals everywhere!



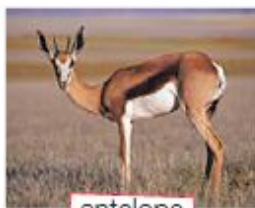
2 Read and say. Play a guessing game in pairs.

1



ostrich

2



antelope

3



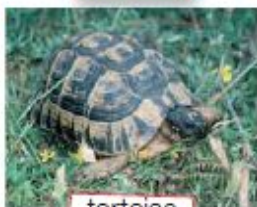
python

4



cheetah

5



tortoise

6



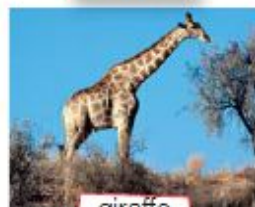
kangaroo

7



albatross

8



giraffe

9



hummingbird

They can't fly. They can jump. They have got long tails and legs. They live in Australia.

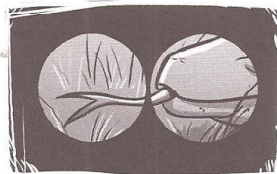


They can run fast. They eat meat. They live in grasslands in Africa. They have got black spots.

7 Animal experts

1

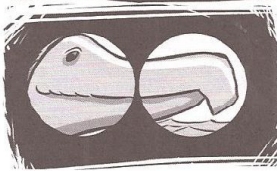
Cross out the extra letters and write the words, then match.



P X Y T X H O N X

1 python ☒

a They live in Africa. They've got horns. They can run fast and jump very high.



T A L L B A R T R O S S

2 ☐

b They are very small birds. Their wings move very fast.



S C H E L E T A S H

3 ☐

c They have got shells and they can live for a long time. They walk very slowly.



T O P R A T O I S E

4 ☐

d They live in Australia. They've got long tails and they can jump very far.



S K A N G T A R F O O

5 ☐

e They live in Africa. They have got long legs and very long necks.



S H U M E M I N G B I R D

6 ☐

f They are very big snakes. They can grow to 3 metres long.



P L A N E T E L O P E

7 ☐

g They are very big birds. They live at sea and can fly for thousands of miles.



B I G I R T A F F E

8 ☐

h They live in Africa. They are cats and they can run very fast.

3 Read and listen.

2.21

Ben and Kim are doing a quiz about animals.

 I've got a question for you, Kim. **What are the tallest animals in the world?**

 I know the answer! **Giraffes are the tallest animals!**

 Yes, that's right. Now ask me a question.

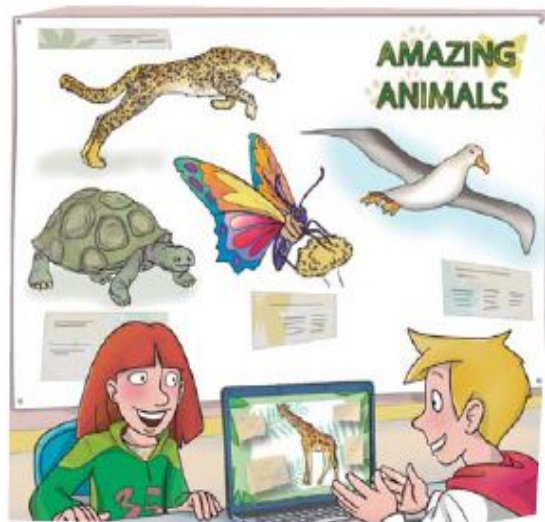
 What are the biggest birds?

 Let me look on the internet. Here it is! Ostriches are the biggest birds. They're taller than people.

 Yes, that's right. But have ostriches got the biggest wings?

 No, they haven't. Albatrosses have got the biggest wings. Their wingspan is three metres!

 That's incredible! Here's another question. What are the fastest animals on land?



 I know! Cheetahs are the fastest animals.

 Well done! I think we're animal experts.

Beep on Grammar, page 13.



4 Look and read. Which sentence is in the dialogue?

Superlatives



Hummingbirds	are	the smallest birds	in the world.
Albatrosses	have got	the biggest wings	

What	are	the tallest animals	in the world?
		the biggest insects	

REMEMBER!
big → biggest

5 Do the quiz with a friend. Then, listen and check your answers.

2.22

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 What are the longest snakes in the world?
a pythons b anacondas c cobras</p> <p>2 What are the fastest insects in the world?
a bees b dragonflies c ladybirds</p> <p>3 What are the tallest animals in the world?
a elephants b rhinos c giraffes</p> <p>4 What are the biggest ocean animals?
a great white shark b blue whale c orca</p> <p>5 What are the fastest birds in the world?
a eagles b albatrosses c falcons</p> | <p>6 What are the heaviest land animals?
a African elephants b rhinos c hippos</p> <p>7 They have got the longest tails for land animals. What are they?
a crocodiles b zebras c giraffes</p> <p>8 They have got the biggest wings for insects. What are they?
a butterflies b grasshoppers c dragonflies</p> |
|--|---|

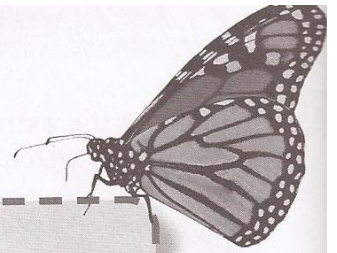
Beep on Grammar, page 14.



2 Complete the tables.

◦ superlative adjectives ◦

Cheetahs	1 _____	the fastest animals	in the 2 _____.
Giraffes	have got	3 _____ longest necks	
What	4 _____ the biggest birds	are 5 _____ smallest insects	in 6 _____ world?



3 Look at activity 3 in the Student's Book. Read and complete.

- 1 Giraffes are the _____ animals in the world.
- 2 Al _____ have got the _____ wings.
- 3 Ch _____ are the _____ animals in the world.
- 4 Os _____ are the _____ birds in the world.



4 Write the questions. Listen and circle the answers.

3.16

1 are biggest world in What the cats the ?

2 tallest in What Australia the animals are ?

3 fastest the in What world are whales the ?

4 birds are the in biggest South America What ?

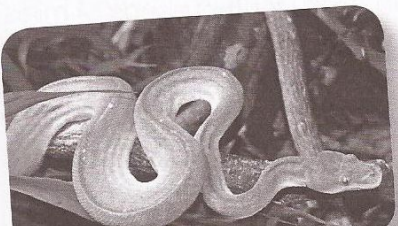
lions / tigers

kangaroos / koalas

blue whales / orcas

condors / eagles

5 Look at Activity 5 in the Student's Book and write sentences.



1 Pythons are the longest snakes in the world.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

6 Read about the animals. Then, listen and answer.

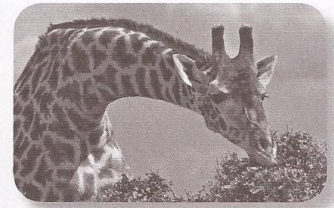
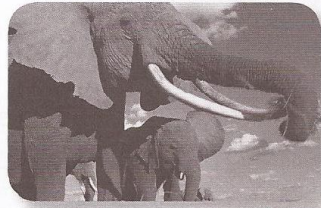
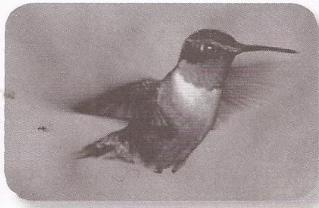
2.23

**Giraffes****Habitat** Giraffes live in grasslands in Africa.**Food** They eat leaves from acacia trees.**Body** They are the tallest animals in the world. An adult giraffe is 5 to 6 metres tall. They have got long tongues too. A giraffe's tongue is 40 centimetres long.**Amazing Fact** Giraffes can sleep standing up!**Hummingbirds****Habitat** Hummingbirds live in forests in North and South America.**Food** They eat insects and drink nectar from plants with their long beaks. They visit hundreds of flowers every day to drink.**Body** Hummingbirds have got small wings. They beat their wings 50 to 70 times a second.**Amazing Fact** Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards!**African Elephants****Habitat** African Elephants live in grasslands and forests in Africa.**Food** They eat plants and fruit.**Body** Their trunks are 2 metres long. Trunks are noses. Elephants use their trunks to smell, drink and take leaves from trees.**Amazing Fact** African Elephants have got the biggest ears in the world!

7 Read about ostriches. Write about an animal.

**Ostriches:****Habitat** Ostriches live in deserts and grasslands in Africa. They live in groups.**Food** They are omnivores. They eat plants, insects and small animals.**Body** They are the tallest birds in the world. The adults are 2 to 2.5 metres tall. They have got strong legs and they can run at 60 kilometres an hour.**Amazing fact** Ostriches lay the biggest eggs in the world. Their eggs are 15 centimetres long. All the female ostriches lay their eggs in one big nest.

6 Look at Activity 6 in the Student's Book and answer *True* or *False*.



- 1 Hummingbirds live in forests in Asia and Africa. _____
- 2 African elephants' trunks are two metres long. _____
- 3 Giraffes can sleep standing up. _____
- 4 African elephants are carnivores. _____
- 5 Hummingbirds beat their wings fifty to seventy times a second. _____
- 6 Giraffes' noses are forty centimetres long. _____

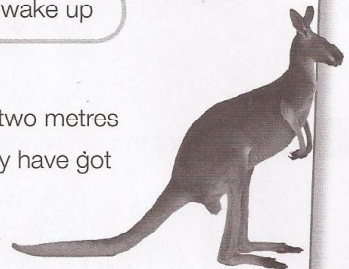
7 Read about kangaroos and complete.

jump short hot Australia tail can eat tall wake up

Kangaroos

Kangaroos are the tallest and fastest animals in _____. They are two metres _____ and they can _____ at 50 kilometres an hour. They have got two long legs, two _____ arms and a long _____.

Kangaroos live in grasslands and they _____ plants. They usually sleep in the day when it is _____. At night, it is colder and kangaroos _____ and eat. Here is an amazing fact: kangaroos like water and they _____ swim!



8 Answer the questions.

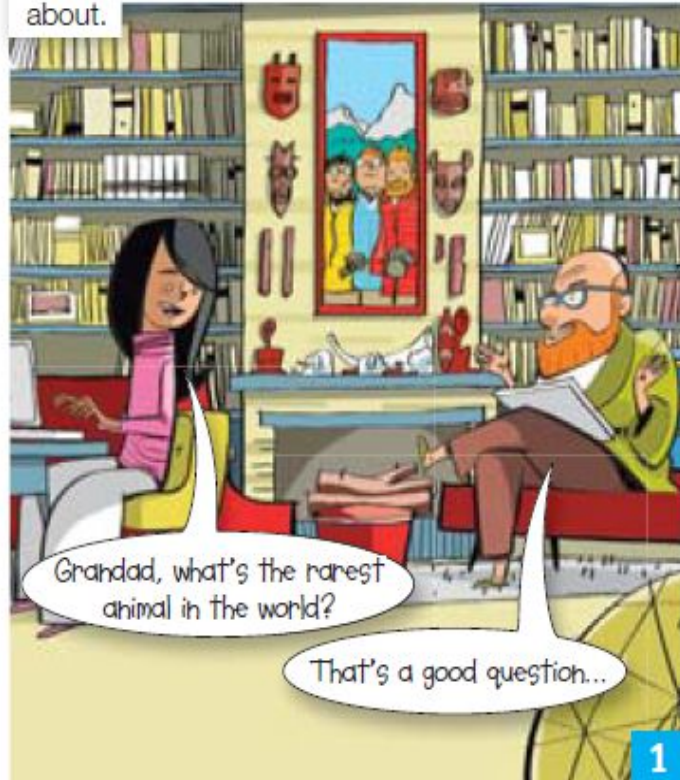
- 1 Who is the tallest person in your family? _____
- 2 Who is the youngest person in your family? _____
- 3 Who is the oldest person in your class? _____
- 4 What is the biggest animal in your country? _____
- 5 What is the tallest building in your village, town or city? _____
- 6 What is the biggest city in your country? _____

8

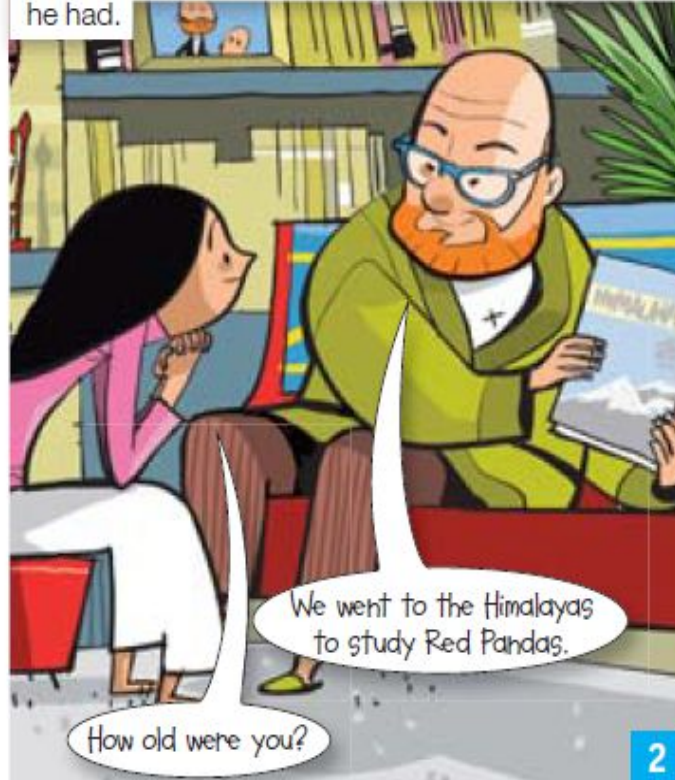
Read and listen to the story.

2.24

Aileen is working on a project for school. It's about rare animals. But she doesn't know what to write about.



Grandad's name is Mike. When he was young, he was a biologist. He tells Aileen about an adventure he had.



Mike was twenty. He was the youngest member of the team.



The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world. There are lots of snow storms.





Mike was lost and he was very cold. He went to sleep in the snow. **5**

Mike opened his eyes. Someone was carrying him, but he went to sleep again.



6

When Mike opened his eyes again, he was in the village.



7



Now Aileen knows what to write about!

8

The rarest animal!

9 Look at the story and number the sentences in order.



- ☐ Someone was carrying Mike.
- ☐ Aileen doesn't know what to write about.
- ☐ Nobody believed Mike.
- ☐ Mike took some photos of the red pandas.
- ☐ Mike woke up in the village.

10 Match the words from the story. Then, answer.

Who / What
was the...

- 1** youngest
- 2** rarest
- 3** nearest

- a** place?
- b** member of the team?
- c** animal?

= _____
= _____
= _____

11 Correct the sentences.

- 1** Aileen is doing a project about Yetis.

- 2** Mike was an explorer when he was young.

- 3** He was 18 when he went to the Himalayas.

- 4** The Himalayas are the highest mountains in China.

- 5** Mike took some photos of the Yeti.

- 6** Aileen is going to write about Red Pandas.

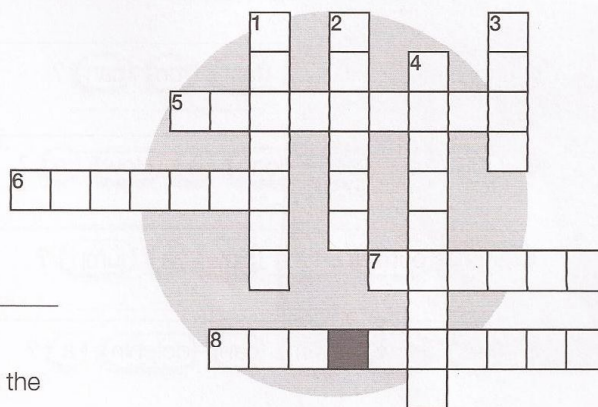


12 Read and complete the crosswords.

A = across

D = down

- 1 Aileen was doing a (1D) _____ about rare animals.
- 2 Mike was a (5A) _____.
- 3 Mike took some photos of the (8A) _____ with his (7A) _____.
- 4 There are lots of snow (2D) _____ in the (4D) _____.
- 5 The (3D) _____ carried Mike to a (6A) _____.



13 What do you think?

- I think this story is _____. (OK / interesting / amazing / unbelievable)
- My favourite character is _____.
- I believe / don't believe in Yetis.
- I give this story ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ stars.



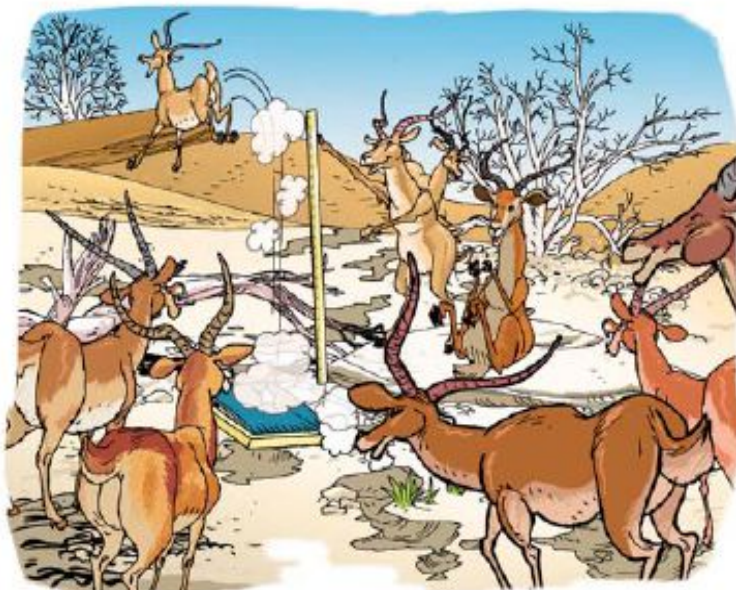
9 Listen and say the chant.

2.25

How high can an antelope jump?
 How big is a great blue whale?
 How fast can a cheetah run?
 How long is a kangaroo's tail?

How old is a giant tortoise?
 How small is the smallest ant?
 How long is an ostrich's neck?
 How big is an elephant?

How far can an albatross fly?
 How long does a python grow?
 How small is a hummingbird?
 Do you know? Do you know? Do you know?



10 Read and answer in pairs. Then, listen and check.

2.26

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 How high can an antelope jump? | 2, 3 or 4 metres |
| 2 How fast can a cheetah run? | 60, 80 or 110 kilometres an hour |
| 3 How old is a giant tortoise? | 100, 150 or 200 years old |
| 4 How long is a python? | 4, 5 or 6 metres |
| 5 How big is a hummingbird's egg? | 1, 2 or 3 centimetres |
| 6 How far can a kangaroo jump? | 5, 7 or 9 metres |

Beep on Grammar, page 14.



11 Read and answer.

Blue whales

Blue whales are the biggest animals in the world. They are usually 25 to 30 metres long. They have got the biggest mouths of all animals, but they do not eat big fish. Every day, they eat millions of small animals, called krill. Blue whales live in oceans. They swim at 20 kilometres an hour. But when they are eating, they swim more slowly.

How long are blue whales?

How fast can they swim?

25→30 metres long

3→4.5 metres tall

1.6→2 metres tall



14 Write the questions. Listen and write the answers.

3.17

1 tall is a How camel ?

_____ m _____ cm.

2 giraffe How a fast run can ?

_____ km an hour.

3 tail kangaroo's long is How a ?

_____ m.

4 can puma high How a jump ?

_____ m.

5 fast How swim can dolphin a ?

_____ km an hour.

6 How orca's teeth an long are ?

_____ cm.



15 Do the animals quiz. Check your answers.

1 What are the biggest bears in the world?

pandas / polar bears / brown bears

2 Cheetahs can climb trees. True or false?

3 How long is a giant tortoise?

75 / 120 / 150 centimetres

4 What are the animals?

techeha _____, febriga _____, sothcri _____

5 What are the fastest animals in the ocean?

dolphins / orcas / sailfish

6 Giraffes can swim. True or false?

7 Are polar bears carnivores, herbivores or omnivores?

8 Where do pandas live?

India / China / Japan



1) polar bears 2) true 3) 120 centimetres 4) cheetah, giraffe, ostrich 5) sailfish 6) false 7) carnivores 8) China

16 Write 3 questions about animals for a friend.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____



Emperor penguins

Antarctica is the coldest continent. There is a lot of ice and there are no trees. Sometimes, the temperature is minus 40° celsius.

Emperor Penguins live in Antarctica. They live in colonies on the ice. They cannot fly, but they can swim. They swim in the ocean and catch fish to eat. The water in the ocean is cold too. It's minus 2° celsius.

Emperor Penguins are the biggest penguins. They are 1.10 metres tall and they weigh 30 kilograms. Under their feathers, they have got 3 centimetres of fat. The fat keeps the penguins warm.

1



In May, the female penguin lays an egg. The male penguin puts the egg in a pouch. The egg is warm in the pouch. The female penguin goes to the ocean to hunt.

2



In June and July, the male penguins live in a big group. They look after the eggs. They do not eat for two months.

3



In August, the chick hatches. The female penguin returns and looks after the chick. The female penguin has a pouch too. The male penguin is very hungry and he goes to the ocean to eat.

5



In December, the chick goes to the ocean to swim and eat fish.

4

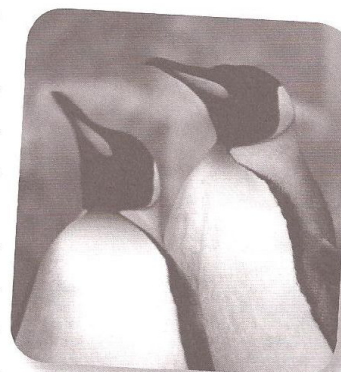


In September, October and November, the male and female penguins look after the chick.

17 Look at Activity 12 in the Student's Book. Read and correct the mistakes.

- 1 Antarctica is the **hottest** continent.
- 2 Every day, the temperature is minus 40° celsius.
- 3 Emperor penguins catch crabs to eat.
- 4 Emperor penguins are the **smallest** penguins.
- 5 They have got five centimetres of fat under their feathers.
- 6 They weigh twenty kilograms.
- 7 The male penguin does not eat for two weeks.
- 8 The female penguin puts the egg in a pouch.

coldest



18 Complete and write the number of the picture.

the male penguin looks after the egg
the chick goes to the ocean to eat fish
the female penguin lays an egg

the male and female penguins look after the chick
the chick hatches and the female penguin returns

- 1 In May, _____.
- 2 In June and July, _____.
- 3 In August, _____.
- 4 From September
to November, _____.
- 5 In December, _____.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐



Unit 7 Phonics

Name: _____ Class: _____

1 y

3.39

years

yes

university

yoga

yoghurt

2

1

yet

yeti

2

yin

yang

3.40

3

you

dew

4

Euro

Europe

3

Record breakers of the dog world



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Yupi eats the strangest food.</p> <p>2 Yogi is the biggest dog in Europe.</p> <p>3 The most expensive dog is Yong Dong.</p> <p>4 Yago is the smallest dog in the world.</p> <p>5 Yeti is the dog who knows the most tricks.</p> <p>6 Yumiko, the world's oldest dog died in York yesterday.</p> | <p>☐ He is 2.1 metres long.</p> <p>☐ He was 26 years old.</p> <p>☐ She knows more than 1,000 tricks.</p> <p>☐ He is only 9 cm tall!</p> <p>☐ She likes yoghurt and onions!</p> <p>☐ He cost more than one million euros.</p> |
|--|--|

4

1



2



3



4



5



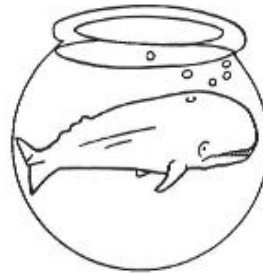
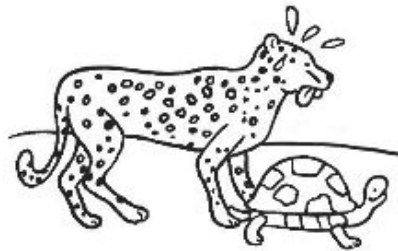
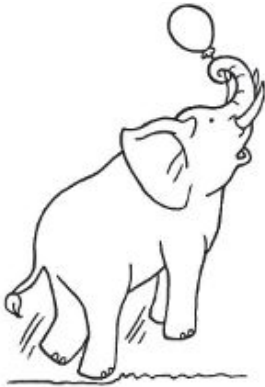
- 1 Listen and repeat. (3.39)
- 2 Listen and circle the word you hear. (3.40)

- 3 Match the sentences.
- 4 Look and label the pictures.

Amazing animals

Name: _____ Class: _____

1



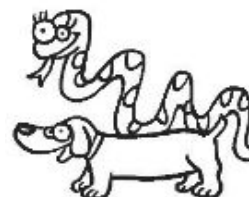
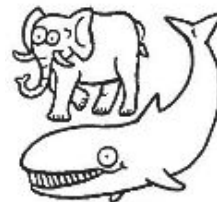
- 1 Elephants are very light.
- 2 Cheetahs are very slow.
- 3 Whales are very small.
- 4 Giraffes are very short.

Elephants are very heavy.

2

big fast long tall strong

- 1 Willie Whale is bigger than Elvis Elephant.
- 2 Geraldine Giraffe is _____ than Ozzy Ostrich.
- 3 Elvis Elephant is _____ than Charlie Cheetah.
- 4 Charlie Cheetah is _____ than Terence Tiger.
- 5 Selma Snake is _____ than Derek Dog.



- 1 Correct the mistakes.
- 2 Look and complete.

**giraffe**

How tall are they? 6 metres
 How fast can they run? 60 km/hour
 How long do they live? 25 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**lion**

How tall are they? 1.2 metres
 How fast can they run? 60 km/hour
 How long do they live? 14 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**cheetah**

How tall are they? 0.8 metres
 How fast can they run? 100 km/hour
 How long do they live? 15 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**crocodile**

How tall are they? 0.6 metres
 How fast can they run? 10 km/hour
 How long do they live? 45 years
 Continents they live on: 4

**wolf**

How tall are they? 0.85 metres
 How fast can they run? 55 km/hour
 How long do they live? 15 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**rhino**

How tall are they? 2 metres
 How fast can they run? 50 km/hour
 How long do they live? 45 years
 Continents they live on: 2

**ostrich**

How tall are they? 2.5 metres
 How fast can they run? 60 km/hour
 How long do they live? 40 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**camel**

How tall are they? 2.15 metres
 How fast can they run? 65 km/hour
 How long do they live? 45 years
 Continents they live on: 2

**rabbit**

How tall are they? 0.25 metres
 How fast can they run? 40 km/hour
 How long do they live? 2 years
 Continents they live on: 5

**kangaroo**

How tall are they? 2 metres
 How fast can they jump? 50 km/hour
 How long do they live? 6 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**hippo**

How tall are they? 1.5 metres
 How fast can they run? 30 km/hour
 How long do they live? 50 years
 Continents they live on: 1

**horse**

How tall are they? 1.7 metres
 How fast can they run? 48 km/hour
 How long do they live? 30 years
 Continents they live on: 5

Unit 7 Reading and writing

Name: _____ Class: _____

1

Record breakers!

Longest domino course

89 domino builders from 14 different countries constructed the world's biggest domino course with 4,800,000 dominoes! 4,491,863 dominoes fell on the 13th of November in the Netherlands.



Biggest Lego car

The biggest Lego car was built in Chicago by Lego designers. They used 650,000 Lego components and worked for 5,500 hours to design and build the car. It was as big as a real one!



Smallest book

The world's smallest book is Joshua Reichart's ABC picture book. It measures 2.4 x 2.9 millimetres. It was made in Germany in the year 2000 and it has 32 pages.



Longest paperclip chain

The longest paperclip chain was made by Thomas Paul, in Germany, in 1992. He made it in the school holidays! It was 2,500 metres long and he used 111,000 paperclips.



Biggest Hot Wheels® car collection

Michael Zarnock, from the USA, has the biggest Hot Wheels® model car collection in the world. He started collecting in 1968 and now he has 8,100. He also writes books about the cars.



- 1 The 14 people who created a course of 4 million dominoes were from the Netherlands. ☐
- 2 All the dominoes in the domino course fell. ☐
- 3 The longest paperclip chain was made in Germany. ☐
- 4 Michael Zarnock collects Hot Wheels® cars. ☐
- 5 The world's smallest book is less than one centimetre in size. ☐

2

Facts about my class

tallest

shortest

oldest

youngest

fastest

longest

biggest

car

football

brother/sister

pet

hair

feet

Daniella has got the biggest tortoise in the class!

- 1 Read and write *True* (T) or *False* (F).
- 2 Write in your notebook about the people in your class. Use the words in the circles to help you.

Unit 7 Reinforcement

Name: _____ Class: _____

1



1 My dad has a black car.

2 They bought a big umbrella.

3 The river is very long.

4 Yesterday was a hot day.

5 It was a funny film.

6 My brother is very tall.

2

1 Peter is small. He's the _____ boy in the class.

2 The Alps are very high. They are the _____ mountains in Europe.

3 It was a very happy day. It was the _____ day of my life!

4 This megastore is very big. It's the _____ shop in town.

5 It was a very cold day. It was the _____ day of the year.

6 Pythons are very long. They are the _____ snakes in the world.



3

1 shortest / Ben / the / in / class / got / has / hair / the

2 Sean / on / strongest / the / is / team / boy / the

3 funniest / I / person / uncle / My / is / know / the

4 cake / shop / smallest / is / That / the / in / the

5 runner / fastest / Sally / the / is / in / class / the

6 fastest / Cheetahs / the / animals / are / world / the / in

1 Read and circle the adjective.

2 Complete using the superlative of the adjective.

3 Put the words in order.

Unit 7 Consolidation

Name: _____ Class: _____

1

adjective	comparative	superlative
large		
	harder	
		the funniest
sweet		
	faster	
		the slowest
heavy		
	taller	

2

- Year 6C are the _____ (clever) class in the school.
- Jake is the _____ (young) boy in his class.
- Paul's grandfather is the _____ (rich) man in the town.
- Look! That is the _____ (cool) car in the car park.
- Sarah is the _____ (tall) girl in her class.
- This is the _____ (hard) exercise of all.
- This is the _____ (clean) street in the town.
- That is the _____ (pretty) dress in the shop.



3

- The funniest cartoon _____.
- The tallest person in my family _____.
- The easiest school subject _____.
- The coolest pop singer _____.
- The prettiest town _____.
- The nicest person _____.

- Complete the table.
- Write the superlative.

- Write about you.

Unit 7 Extension

Name: _____ Class: _____

1

	Earth	Mars	Jupiter
size (diameter km)	12,760	6,790	142,800
length of day (hours)	24	25	10
surface temperature (°C)	22	-23	-150



- Jupiter is the biggest planet. (size)
- Jupiter has the _____ day. (length of day)
- Jupiter is the _____. (surface temperature)
- Mars is the _____. (size)
- Mars has the _____ day. (length of day)
- Earth is the _____. (surface temperature)

2

nice easy big clean hot heavy wide happy wet short large rich

+ est	y → i + est	double consonant + est	+ st

3

- Mr. Jones is a millionaire. He is the _____ person in my town.
- The book weighs 3 kilos. It is the _____ book in my bag.
- Mary's hair is nice. She has the _____ hair in the class.
- This book only has 12 pages. It is the _____ book in my bag.
- Miss Roddy is always happy. She is the _____ teacher in my school.

- Look at the table. Complete the sentences.
- Complete the table with superlatives.
- Complete with a superlative from the table.

Unit 7 Test

Name: _____ Class: _____

1

2.31

Nature News

- 1 The animal with the longest neck is

_____ (my answer)

_____ (Nature News)

- 2 The animal with the biggest ears is

_____ (my answer)

_____ (Nature News)

- 3 The heaviest animal is

_____ (my answer)

_____ (Nature News)

- 4 The smelliest animal is

_____ (my answer)

_____ (Nature News)

- 5 The most dangerous animal is

_____ (my answer)

_____ (Nature News)



2

- 1 Cheetahs (be/fast) _____
- 2 Albatrosses (have/big/wings) _____
- 3 Blue whales (be/heavy) _____
- 4 Ostriches (have/big/egg) _____
- 5 Hummingbirds (be/small) _____

1 Read and complete. Then, listen and check. (2.31)

2 Write superlative sentences about the animals. Use the words (in parentheses) to help you.

Unit 7 Test

Name: _____ Class: _____

3

Nature News

Nature's true record breakers

Tilman is the fastest skateboarding dog.



Ossupo is the highest jumper in the horse world. In 2008 he jumped 2.47 metres.



Snowball, the cockatoo, is the best dancer in the bird world. Two million people have downloaded a video of her dancing on the internet.



Nora is the most creative cat in the world. She plays the piano.



Comet is the most intelligent goldfish ever.



- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1 Tilman can skateboard. | True | False |
| 2 Ossupo can't jump 1.5 metres. | True | False |
| 3 Snowball downloaded a video of two million people. | True | False |
| 4 Nora can create music. | True | False |
| 5 Comet is more intelligent than humans. | True | False |

4

longest biggest heaviest highest

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 What is the _____ mountain in the world? | a giraffe |
| 2 What is the _____ animal in the world? | b Pacific |
| 3 What animal has the _____ neck in the world? | c Everest |
| 4 What is the _____ ocean in the world? | d blue whale |

3 Read 'Nature News' and then circle *True* or *False*.

4 Complete the sentences with words from the box. Then, match.